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NO OF PAGES 3

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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1. The Ravne Steel Factory, west of Gostanlj (Slovenia), is bordered on the south by the road joining Gostanlj and Prevalje, and on the north by a railroad line connecting the same two towns. The Meza River runs through the center of the factory yards. There is a normal gauge double railroad which leads into the previously mentioned main railroad line. The plant is supplied by the regular Slovene electric power net. It is also equipped with an emergency power station producing approximately 1,000 kilowatt hours which is insufficient for normal needs.
2. The plant, which is now under the jurisdiction of the Metal Industry Section of the Ministry of Heavy Industry, Belgrade, was owned, until 1936, by Count Thurn, who sold it to Mgr. Milko Brenc. The latter was condemned to death for sabotage in 1946 by the Tito authorities, but later his sentence was commuted to twenty years of forced labor, which he is serving in a metal industry in Bosnia.
3. Prior to World War II, the Ravne plant produced axes, hammers, horseshoes, sickles and scythes. Since 1945, however, its production has been coordinated within the scheme of the Five-Year Plan with the needs of the Ministry of National Defense, which supplies the factory budget with additional credits. Output, nevertheless, is lagging behind the Five-Year Plan schedule. Since 1945, production has been gradually switched over to the manufacture of truck parts, in particular, axles and springs; Ravne also turns out steel parts for tank construction, including turrets and treads. Furthermore, the plant produces armored plates for aircraft and steel chains. There are about 600 Ravne workers, organized in three shifts, of which 20% are billeted in barracks on the factory grounds, and the remainder live in the vicinity of Gostanlj.
4. The Ravne plant receives the following supplies daily:

Four carloads of scrap iron collected within Yugoslavia
Two carloads of coke imported from Czechoslovakia
Two carloads of coal from the coal mines of Trbovlje

Once a week the plant also receives:

The carload of fireproof bricks from Berlin

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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One carload of lumber produced locally
Three carloads of chemicals, including chromium

5. Chief personnel include the following:

Vencelj Perko, Engineer General Director of Metal Industry in the Ministry of Heavy Industry, Belgrade, who frequently inspects the plant. Perko was born in Ljubljana, is about 43 years old, and was a member of the Sokol organization before the last war. During the war he assisted the OF financially and for this reason was deported in 1944 to the Dachau concentration camp. He is considered a very well qualified man; politically, he seems a little disillusioned with the present Yugoslav regime.

Ervin Vloogyga Ravne manager. Early in 1942 he joined the Tito Partisans and is a member of the CPJ, being known as an ardent Communist.

Plant Identification

(The following numbers correspond to those on the attached sketch)

1. A brick building with a tin roof containing the steel foundry which is equipped with an open hearth furnace, a travelling crane, a rolling mill, a foundry, a sandry, an axle shop, and a fireproof brick repair section.
2. A brick building with a tin roof which contains the reserve power plant.
3. A brick building with a tin roof which contains a gas heating installation for the open hearth furnace.
4. Storage place for finished products and shipping department.
5. Storage place for finished steel products.
6. Hydro-electrical plant.
7. Pattern-maker's shop.
8. Spring shop.
9. Spring shop.
10. Water pumping station.
11. Chemical laboratory and assembly department.
12. Two-story, twelve-apartment house for foremen.
13. Guardhouse and factory powder building.
14. One-story administration building.
15. Office building.
16. Storage place for scrap iron, fireproof bricks and other unspecified materials.
17. One-story four-apartment building for factory employees.
18. One-story four-apartment building for employees.
19. Main guardhouse

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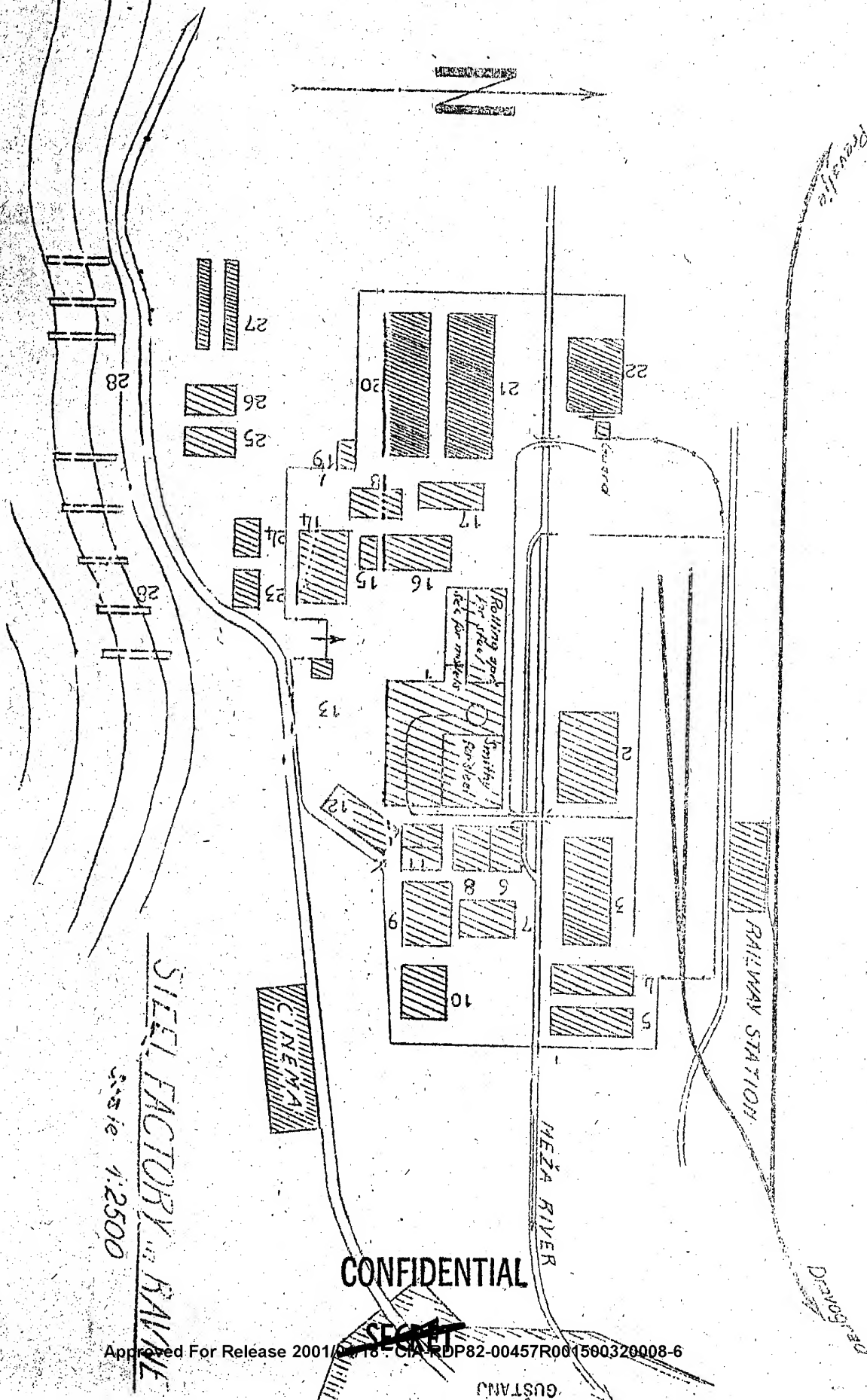
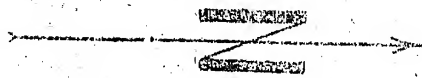
20. This building is of brick and reinforced concrete construction and is 80 x 25 x 15 meters in size. Construction on this building began in 1947. Machinery (unspecified) was furnished from eastern Germany and from the Soviet Union.
21. This new building is 80 x 25 x 15 meters in size and produces turrets and treads for tanks, and armored plate for aircraft. Machinery for this building was also received from eastern Germany and from the Soviet Union.
22. Building now under construction, 30 x 40 x 15 meters in size and made of brick and reinforced concrete; [REDACTED] 25X1A
23. One-story two-apartment building for employees.
24. One-story two-apartment building for employees.
25. One-story two-apartment building for employees.
26. One-story two-apartment building for employees.
27. Workers' barracks.
28. Air raid shelters.

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